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Report Highlights:

Post estimates that there will be increased softwood log production for 2002 and 2003 as Canadian firms increase production to lower units costs in order to stay profitable under U.S. duties on softwood lumber exports from Canada. While some firms have experienced layoffs, other companies have increased production to lower costs. For 2002, softwood lumber production is expected to total 69.0 million m³, up more than six percent from 2001 levels. On the trade side, the U.S. remains the largest market accounting for more than 86% of Canadian exports of wood and wood products. However, the U.S. continues to make significant inroads into the Canadian market for hardwood logs. Canadian imports of hardwood logs from the U.S. are expected to reach a record 2.6 million m³, up 21% over 2001 levels. Japan was a distant second as a market for Canada, accounting for just under 8% of Canadian wood and wood product exports.

Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

According to the 2001/2002 Natural Resources Canada publication, *The State of Canada's Forests*, the boreal and temperate forests cover approximately half of Canada's 921.5 million hectare total landmass, about 417.6 million hectares. By themselves, the forests that have commercial potential (234.5 million hectares) and can be sustainably harvested would occupy a space the size of the Mediterranean Sea. Just about half of these (119 million hectares) are managed primarily for timber production, while the rest remain inaccessible or have not been allocated for this purpose. Nineteen percent of commercial forest lands in Canada are classified as being under policy constraint. This area includes forest land that will not be harvested due to policy or legislative guidelines. The non-commercial forest land (183.1 million hectares) is composed of open forests comprising natural areas of small trees, shrubs and muskegs. Canada's forests may be broken down into three forest types: softwoods (67%), hardwoods (15%) and mixed woods (18%).

Canada's forests are the engine behind a C\$74-billion industry. They help drive the Canadian economy by generating more than C\$34 billion toward the trade surplus, by creating direct employment for close to 353,000 Canadians, and by acting as backdrop for a tourism industry worth several billion dollars.

Roughly 0.4 %, or about one million hectares, of Canada's commercial forests are harvested yearly. Each province or territory establishes Annual Allowable Cuts (AAC), which are based on the average volume of wood that may be harvested under sustained yield management. More than half the harvested area is left to regenerate naturally, usually after some form of preparatory site treatment. The remaining areas are seeded or replanted. Roughly 1.6% of Canada's forests are affected by fire, insects and disease each year, and they are also left to regenerate naturally.

Canada is unique in that 94% of its forest lands are publicly owned. Under the Canadian Constitution, the provinces have ownership over most publicly owned forest land—71% of the total forest land—and are legally responsible for it. The federal government's responsibility for forests is based on its ownership of 23% of Canada's total forest land, most of which is located in the territories. The federal government has, however, devolved responsibility for management to the territorial governments (devolution to the Government of the Yukon is to be completed in 2003).

Six percent of Canada's forest land is owned by an estimated 425,000 individuals, families, communities and forest companies. These privately owned forests, of which 80% are located east of Manitoba and mostly in the Atlantic provinces, are generally productive and of high quality. They are the source of 19% of Canada's industrial roundwood production (logs, bolts and pulpwood), 77% of maple products, 79 % of fuelwood and firewood, as well as virtually all of the nation's Christmas trees.

Today, each province or territory has its own legislation, regulations, standards and programs through which it allocates forest harvesting rights and management responsibilities. In addition, many provinces and territories have legislation that provides for public participation as part of the forest management planning and allocation process. The broad spectrum of forest user—the public, forest industries, Aboriginal groups and environmental organizations—are consulted in order to ensure that recreational,

cultural, wildlife and economic values are incorporated into forest management planning and decision making.

SECTION 2. PRODUCTION

2.1 Softwood Log Situation/Outlook

Using historical softwood log production data from the Natural Resources Canada National Forestry Database Program, Canadian Council of Forest Ministers, and historical softwood lumber production from Statistics Canada a lumber/log ratio was applied to the 2001 calendar year and 2002 year-to-date Statistics Canada softwood lumber production data to infer 2001 softwood log production and make an estimate for 2002. Production in 2001 is 152.6 million m³, down about six percent from 2000 levels due to additional mill closures on the British Columbia (BC) west coast. Post estimates that there will be increases in softwood log production for 2002 and 2003 as firms increase production to lower unit costs in order to stay profitable under U.S. Department of Commerce duties on softwood lumber exports from Canada. Based on eight months of trade data, imports for 2002 are expected to be down approximately 15% while imports for 2003 are forecast to be cut in half, relative to 2002 imports, due to increased production in 2002 and 2003. Exports for 2002 based on eight months of data from Statistics Canada are expected to be up more than 40% over 2001 levels and post estimates that exports in 2003 will increase due to higher production.

Table 1: Softwood Log Supply & Distribution

PSD Table						
Country	Canada					
Commodity	Softwood Logs				1000 CUBIC METERS	
	Revised	2001	Prelimin.	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Production	157000	152600	156000	168000	0	170000
Imports	4600	4731	4700	4000	0	2000
TOTAL SUPPLY	161600	157331	160700	172000	0	172000
Exports	2800	2929	2500	4200	0	4500
Domestic Consumption	158800	154402	158200	167800	0	167500
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	161600	157331	160700	172000	0	172000

2.2 Softwood Lumber Situation/Outlook

According to the first eight months of available production data from Statistics Canada for 2002, post extrapolates that softwood lumber production will total 69.0 million m³, up more than six percent from 2001 levels. For 2003, post forecasts a further increase in production to 73.0 million m³ due to Canadian mills increasing production to lower unit costs. On the trade side, using eight months of available data, imports for 2002 are expected to be down by more than eight percent, while exports are expected to be down by almost 10% due to rising domestic use fueled by the 2002 Canadian new housing market boom. In 2003, imports are forecast to continue to decline, exports are expected to recover to 2001 levels due to increased production, and domestic use is expected to remain the same due to a continuation of strong demand for new housing.

Table 2: Softwood Lumber Supply & Distribution

PSD Table						
Country	Canada					
Commodity	Softwood Lumber				1000 CUBIC METERS	
	Revised	2001	Prelimin.	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Production	66500	64797	63000	69000	0	73000
Imports	600	547	700	500	0	400
TOTAL SUPPLY	67100	65344	63700	69500	0	73400
Exports	46600	48714	44000	43900	0	48000
Domestic Consumption	20500	16630	19700	25600	0	25400
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	67100	65344	63700	69500	0	73400

2.3 Softwood Plywood Situation/Outlook

Statistics Canada maintains production of total plywood but does not provide sufficient breakouts to show softwood versus hardwood production. Statistics Canada estimates that 95-97% of total plywood production is softwood. Historical post estimates reveal an average of 92-93%. For this report, post used a mid-range estimate of 95% for softwood plywood production. Using eight months of Statistics Canada plywood production figures for 2002, softwood plywood production is estimated to be 2,080,000 m³, about 14% above 2001 production levels. For 2003, post forecasts that production will decrease slightly to 2.0 million m³. Based on eight months of data from Statistics Canada for 2002, imports are expected to increase nearly 85%, with exports from the U.S. increasing almost 90% over 2001 levels. Imports in 2003 are expected to decline slightly compared to 2002, but still be more than 60% higher than 2001 levels. Exports in 2002 are expected to decrease slightly, and

be unchanged in 2003. Domestic consumption is expected to rise by more than 25% in 2002 due to strong demand in the construction sector for housing materials before tapering off slightly in 2003.

Table 3: Softwood Plywood Supply & Distribution

PSD Table						
Country	Canada					
Commodity	Softwood Plywood				1000 CUBIC METERS	
	Revised	2001	Prelimin.	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Production	1850	1817	1800	2080	0	2000
Imports	100	92	150	170	0	150
TOTAL SUPPLY	1950	1909	1950	2250	0	2150
Exports	550	568	550	560	0	550
Domestic Consumption	1400	1341	1400	1690	0	1600
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1950	1909	1950	2250	0	2150

2.4 Hardwood Log Situation/Outlook

Using historical hardwood log production data from the Natural Resources Canada National Forestry Database Program, Canadian Council of Forest Ministers, and historical hardwood lumber production from Statistics Canada a lumber/log ratio was applied to 2001 calendar year and 2002 year-to-date Statistics Canada hardwood lumber production data to infer hardwood log production. Hardwood log production in 2001 is estimated to be 32.1 million cubic meters. Post estimates that there will be slight increases in hardwood log production for 2002 and 2003 due to rising domestic demand for products derived from hardwood log products such as kitchen tables and chairs, other household furniture, and specialty building materials. Based on eight months of trade data for 2002, imports are expected to be more than 17% higher than in 2001 due to increasing domestic consumption, with U.S. exporters supplying three-quarters of this increase in imports. Imports for 2003 are forecast to be lower relative to 2002 levels due to offsetting increases in production. Exports in 2002 are expected to be nearly 13% than 2001 levels, despite rising domestic consumption and increased production. Exports for 2003 are also forecast to rise.

Table 4: Hardwood Log Supply & Distribution

PSD Table						
Country	Canada					
Commodity	Temperate Hardwood Logs				1000 CUBIC METERS	
	Revised	2001	Prelimin.	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Production	34000	32100	33000	32500	0	33000
Imports	2200	2216	2000	2600	0	2400
TOTAL SUPPLY	36200	34316	35000	35100	0	35400
Exports	300	293	300	330	0	400
Domestic Consumption	35900	34023	34700	34770	0	35000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	36200	34316	35000	35100	0	35400

2.5 Hardwood Lumber Situation/Outlook

Using eight months of Statistics Canada production data for 2002, hardwood lumber production is expected to increase slightly from 2001 levels. Hardwood lumber production in 2003 is also forecast to increase. Imports for 2002 are expected to up almost seven percent based on eight months of import data from Statistics Canada. Imports for 2003 are forecast to be higher. Based on eight months of export data from Statistics Canada, exports for 2002 are expected to be up almost six percent compared to 2001 levels. 2003 exports are forecast to increase slightly. Domestic consumption in 2002 and 2003 is expected to be stable.

Table 5: Hardwood Lumber Supply & Distribution

PSD Table						
Country	Canada					
Commodity	Temperate Hardwood Lumber				1000 CUBIC METERS	
	Revised	2001	Prelimin.	2002	Forecast	2003

	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Production	1100	1020	1000	1030	0	1050
Imports	1000	1013	1100	1080	0	1100
TOTAL SUPPLY	2100	2033	2100	2110	0	2150
Exports	1300	1293	1300	1370	0	1400
Domestic Consumption	800	740	800	740	0	750
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2100	2033	2100	2110	0	2150

2.6 Hardwood Plywood Situation/Outlook

Based on eight months of plywood production data from Statistics Canada for 2001, with hardwood species estimated to account for five percent of total plywood production, production in 2002 is expected to decrease approximately nine percent compared to 2001 production levels. Production in 2003 is forecast to increase. Imports for 2002, based upon eight months of trade data from Statistics Canada, are expected to increase approximately 30% over 2001 levels to offset reduced domestic production and meet domestic consumption requirements. Imports for 2003 are expected to decrease. Exports for 2002 are expected to increase just over two percent, while 2003 exports are forecast to remain unchanged.

Table 6: Hardwood Plywood Supply & Distribution

PSD Table						
Country	Canada					
Commodity	Hardwood Plywood				1000 CUBIC METERS	
	Revised	2001	Prelimin.	2002	Forecast	2003
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Production	200	209	190	190	0	200
Imports	120	85	120	110	0	100
TOTAL SUPPLY	320	294	310	300	0	300
Exports	300	274	300	280	0	280
Domestic Consumption	20	20	10	20	0	20
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	320	294	310	300	0	300

2.7 Oriented Strandboard Situation/Outlook

Based on eight months of production data from Statistics Canada for 2002, oriented strandboard

(OSB) production is estimated to be 8.3 million m³, up 4.5% from 2001 levels. Production for 2003 is forecast to remain unchanged. Based on trade data from Statistics Canada, imports for 2002 are expected to increase by almost 38% over 2001 levels due to rising domestic demand. Imports for 2003 are forecast to decrease. Exports are expected to increase 3.5% for 2002 over 2001 levels, due to higher production. Exports in 2003 are forecast to decrease.

Table 7: Oriented Strandboard Supply & Distribution

PSD Table			
Country: Canada			
Commodity: Oriented Strand Board			
HS: 4410.11			
Units: '000 m ³			
	2001	2002	2003
	Revised	Prelimin.	Post Fore.
Production	7,942	8,300	8,300
Imports	116	160	150
TOTAL SUPPLY	8,058	8,460	8,450
Exports	7,308	7,570	7,600
Domestic Consumption	750	890	850
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	8,058	8,460	8,450

SECTION 3. TRADE

3.1 Overview & Outlook

The value (US\$) of exports of wood and wood products for the first ten months of 2002 are down almost three percent relative to the same period in 2001, reaching US\$10.3 billion. Annualizing for 2002 would result in total domestic exports of US\$12.4 billion, slightly higher than total domestic exports in 2001. The US remains the largest export market for Canadian wood and wood products. Exports to the US for the first ten months of 2002 are US\$8.9 billion, down less than two percent relative to 2001 levels. Japan was Canada's second largest export market, accounting for just US\$800 million of Canada's total export trade based on ten months of trade data from Statistics Canada, down

18% compared to the same time period in 2001.

Due largely to geography and a strong U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar, the United States continues to be the number source of imported softwood lumber and logs. Using eight months of trade data from Statistics Canada, total softwood lumber imports into Canada in 2002 was down almost 10% from 2001 levels for the same period of time. The US saw its share of the Canadian softwood lumber import market drop slightly to 88% for 2002. However, Canadian exports of softwood lumber to the U.S. are also down almost 12% in 2002 compared to the same time period in 2001. Nevertheless, the U.S. market will account for a record 91% of all Canadian domestic exports for 2002.

Canada is a net exporter of hardwood lumber into the U.S., importing 707,600 m³ of hardwood lumber from the U.S. while shipping 725,900 m³ of hardwood lumber to the U.S. Canada, however, is a net importer of hardwood logs from the U.S., importing almost 1.8 million m³ of hardwood logs while exporting just 195,400 m³ of hardwood logs to the U.S. Hardwood log imports in Canada have been trending up for the last two decades. The U.S. sources virtually all of Canadian hardwood log imports, and import volumes are up over 21% in the first eight months of 2002 relative to 2001. Based on the quantity of hardwood logs imported to date, total imports could reach a record high of 2.6 million m³.

The U.S., in the first eight months of 2002, increased exports of softwood plywood to Canada by almost 90% to 108,600 m³. However, Canada continued to be a net exporter of softwood plywood, shipping 289,100 m³ to the U.S., up approximately 20% over 2001 levels. Oriented strand board (OSB) and waferboard continue to be a growth area for the Canadian industry. While exports are up just over two percent based on eight months of data from Statistics Canada, total domestic exports is expected to reach almost 7.4 million m³ for 2002.

3.2 Trade Matrices

Table 8: Value of Wood & Wood Product Exports

Value of Canadian Exports of Wood and Wood Products - Domestic						
HS: 44 WOOD						
UOM: Billions of US Dollars						
Country	1999	2000	2001	January - October 2001	2002	% Change '02 over '01
-- The World --	14.2	13.3	12.3	10.5	10.3	-2.7%
United States	12.1	11.2	10.5	9.1	8.9	-1.8%
Japan	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	-15.0%
United Kingdom	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-6.8%
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.6%
Germany	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-14.8%
Belgium	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7%
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.3%
Others	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	11.5%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada						

Table 9: Softwood Lumber Imports

Canadian Softwood Lumber Imports -Total					
HS: 440710					
UOM: '000 m³					
Country	2000	2001	January - August		% Change '02 over '01
			2001	2002	
-- The World --	769.3	546.9	404.0	365.1	-9.6%
United States	663.2	487.9	360.9	319.6	-11.4%
Brazil	12.3	10.0	7.7	10.0	30.5%
Chile	2.5	6.2	4.1	4.6	13.1%
South Africa	0.0	2.6	1.6	0.8	-52.3%
Uruguay	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	17.6%
Russia	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	6172.0%
New Zealand	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	251.5%
Others	85.7	38.9	29.0	27.2	-6.3%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 10: Softwood Lumber Exports

Canadian Softwood Lumber - Domestic Exports					
HS: 440710					
UOM: '000 m³					
Country	2000	2001	January - August		% Change '02 over '01
			2001	2002	
-- The World --	48,606.6	48,713.6	33,514.4	29,273.8	-12.7%
United States	42,834.5	43,762.9	30,211.1	26,715.5	-11.6%
Japan	4,422.0	3,870.9	2,632.1	1,827.2	-30.6%
Taiwan	231.1	166.4	110.0	112.8	2.5%
Australia	224.7	138.3	68.1	83.3	22.3%
Korea, South	43.5	40.6	31.9	43.1	35.1%
Hong Kong	93.1	105.2	70.5	73.8	4.7%
China	52.9	90.8	34.7	80.1	130.8%
United Kingdom	200.9	138.4	95.2	64.1	-32.7%
Italy	73.7	58.2	37.8	30.3	-19.7%
Saudi Arabia	67.1	56.6	25.7	49.3	92.2%
Belgium	97.9	60.5	44.5	43.9	-1.5%
Philippines	31.9	28.1	20.2	33.9	67.9%
Netherlands	45.7	32.5	19.1	24.8	29.7%
United Arab Emirates	16.2	15.2	9.3	11.3	21.3%
France	32.7	24.2	17.0	13.7	-19.8%
Germany	47.4	28.4	18.9	18.1	-4.5%
New Zealand	17.3	14.1	11.0	8.2	-25.6%
Mexico	1.4	1.9	1.1	4.8	321.6%
Thailand	9.5	14.9	10.8	3.9	-63.5%
India	0.9	2.5	2.0	4.0	103.8%

Egypt	5.3	2.5	0.0	0.1	-na-
Others	56.7	60.6	43.5	27.9	-35.9%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 11: Value of Softwood Lumber Exports

Canadian Softwood Lumber Exports - Domestic						
HS: 440710						
UOM: Billions of US Dollars						
Country	1999	2000	2001	January - August		% Change
				2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	8.5	7.8	7.1	5.0	4.7	-5.9%
United States	7.1	6.2	5.9	4.2	4.0	-4.2%
Japan	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	-23.7%
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.8%
United Kingdom	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.2%
Italy	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2%
Others	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	20.1%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada						

Table 12: Share of Softwood Lumber Exports by Major Market

Share of Softwood Lumber Exports from Canada by Major Market (by volume)
Increasing Reliance on U.S. Market in 2002

Year	U.S.	Japan	U.K.	Other
1995	83.0%	13.0%	1.0%	3.0%
1996	84.0%	13.0%	1.0%	2.0%
1997	85.0%	11.0%	1.0%	3.0%
1998	89.0%	8.0%	-	2.0%
1999	88.1%	9.2%	0.4%	2.2%
2000	88.1%	9.1%	0.4%	2.4%
2001	89.8%	7.9%	0.3%	1.9%
January to August 2002	91.3%	6.2%	0.2%	2.3%

Source: Derived from Statistics Canada data

Table 13: Softwood Log Imports

Canadian Softwood Log Imports, excluding fence posts & telephone poles					
HS: 440320					
UOM: '000m ³					
Country	2000	2001	January - August		% Change
			2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	4,521.0	4,731.1	3,280.9	2,700.2	-17.7%
United States	4,516.6	4,700.9	3,264.8	2,676.5	-18.0%
South Africa	0.0	15.7	8.6	14.0	62.4%
Latvia	0.0	3.0	1.6	1.6	0.2%
Argentina	1.1	6.7	3.5	6.8	97.2%
Brazil	0.0	4.3	1.9	0.3	-85.6%
Chile	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	-na-
Others	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	31.2%

Source of Data: Statistics Canada

Table 14: Softwood Log Exports

Canadian Softwood Log Exports - Domestic					
HS: various - see list below					
UOM: '000 m³					
			January - August		% Change
Country	2000	2001	2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	2,594.8	2,928.7	1,868.5	2,812.9	50.5%
United States	1,679.9	1,760.9	1,218.8	1,546.8	26.9%
Japan	872.4	1,090.8	605.0	1,083.4	79.1%
Korea, South	27.2	51.1	30.7	159.7	420.5%
Hong Kong	0.0	0.6	0.6	5.2	706.9%
Taiwan	10.1	20.1	10.6	4.9	-53.7%
United Kingdom	2.7	2.4	0.3	0.2	-30.6%
India	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
China	0.0	1.6	1.4	12.0	739.0%
Others	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	-24.0%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					
HS Codes:					
	44032031				
	44032039				
	44032040				
	44032050				
	44032061				
	44032062				
	44032070				
	44032080				
	44032090				

Table 15: Hardwood Lumber Imports

Canadian Hardwood Lumber Imports - Total					
HS 440791, 440792, 440799					
UOM: '000 m³					
			January - August		% Change
Country	2000	2001	2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	1,147.9	1,013.1	699.2	718.6	2.8%
United States	1,133.9	1,000.4	691.0	707.6	2.4%
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	67350.0%
Brazil	7.0	5.8	4.2	2.8	-33.7%
Paraguay	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.9	27342.9%
Mexico	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-36.4%
Indonesia	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	-97.1%
Others	5.5	5.7	3.4	4.9	43.9%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 16: Hardwood Lumber Exports

Canadian Hardwood Lumber Exports - Domestic					
HS: 440791, 440792, 440799					
UOM: '000 m³					
Country	2000	2001	January - August		% Change
			2001	2002	'02 over '01
The World	1,444.5	1,292.9	843.6	913.8	8.3%
United States	1,205.8	1,008.4	674.4	725.9	7.6%
United Kingdom	29.5	28.6	18.5	51.8	179.7%
Hong Kong	6.2	10.2	6.3	10.7	69.5%
Spain	15.2	18.3	11.8	12.3	3.9%
Ireland	6.4	6.9	5.2	9.8	88.8%
Germany	37.3	39.8	29.1	18.1	-37.9%
Sweden	9.1	13.2	9.9	5.0	-49.1%
Japan	13.2	20.9	13.1	12.8	-2.5%

France	16.2	11.6	7.5	6.3	-15.8%
Portugal	7.1	4.3	2.5	3.4	35.7%
Italy	13.4	43.5	6.1	4.8	-22.3%
China	4.9	7.2	4.4	10.3	136.8%
Taiwan	6.7	4.5	3.7	3.3	-11.6%
Denmark	4.4	4.0	2.6	2.2	-16.3%
Israel	4.0	4.0	2.9	3.5	19.6%
Netherlands	12.8	7.3	5.0	3.0	-39.1%
South Africa	4.9	5.0	3.6	2.1	-42.2%
Finland	5.0	6.4	4.9	1.5	-69.8%
Korea, South	3.0	2.4	1.6	1.9	23.9%
United Arab Emirates	2.9	3.7	2.9	2.1	-25.3%
Mexico	0.7	3.0	1.4	4.9	258.9%
Belgium	6.3	7.0	3.7	3.3	-8.6%
Austria	2.4	3.1	2.1	1.3	-37.5%
Switzerland	5.0	5.3	3.1	1.0	-68.6%
Norway	7.7	6.3	4.7	0.7	-85.4%
India	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-10.5%
Others	14.3	17.8	12.5	11.7	-6.4%

Source of Data: Statistics Canada

Table 17: Hardwood Log Imports

Canadian Hardwood Log Imports - Total					
HS: 440391, 440392, 440399					
UOM: '000 m ³					
Country	2000	2001	January - August		% Change
			2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	1,985.5	2,216.3	1,454.6	1,763.6	21.2%
United States	1,982.0	2,212.7	1,452.8	1,761.0	21.2%
Brazil	0.2	2.3	0.6	1.7	181.4%
Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-na-
Cote d'Ivoire	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	-100.0%

Others	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	-32.9%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 18: Hardwood Log Exports

Canadian Hardwood Log Exports - Domestic					
HS: see list below					
UOM: '000 m ³					
Country	2000	2001	January - August		% Change
			2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	308.1	293.0	189.8	221.7	16.8%
United States	255.7	257.8	164.8	195.4	18.5%

Vietnam	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.8	596.5%
China	2.8	2.3	1.6	4.7	186.9%
Hong Kong	2.5	1.4	0.8	2.3	188.6%
Switzerland	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	685.5%
France	3.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	-15.0%
Spain	2.0	3.0	2.6	1.6	-38.1%
Korea, South	0.7	2.3	1.1	3.3	191.4%
Germany	7.0	3.0	2.7	0.8	-70.0%
Taiwan	4.3	2.3	1.9	1.0	-46.4%
Japan	1.4	2.7	2.3	2.7	20.3%
Saudi Arabia	3.5	2.2	0.2	0.0	-100.0%
India	3.0	2.5	1.6	0.6	-62.4%
Malaysia	6.6	2.1	1.9	0.4	-76.1%
Belgium	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.1	-88.6%
Italy	3.5	3.7	3.0	1.6	-46.5%
Portugal	6.7	2.3	1.0	1.7	64.3%
Others	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.6	61.5%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					
HS Codes:					
44039100					
44039200					
44039911					
44039919					
44039920					
44039930					
44039940					
44039990					

Table 19: Hardwood Veneer Imports

Canadian Hardwood Veneer Imports - Total			
HS: 440890			
UOM: '000 m²	January - August		% Change

Country	2000	2001	2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	97,701.5	105,076.8	72,459.7	76,881.3	6.1%
United States	87,361.2	95,626.3	66,094.6	66,908.6	1.2%
Germany	3,396.1	2,279.2	1,564.9	2,486.5	58.9%
Italy	2,976.1	2,096.0	1,456.0	2,471.3	69.7%
China	170.6	271.7	85.2	782.0	818.0%
Ghana	371.2	530.6	297.1	740.1	149.2%
Ukraine	47.4	491.6	308.7	501.1	62.3%
Ireland	317.0	349.2	344.4	391.4	13.6%
Finland	153.3	180.1	113.8	214.7	88.7%
Austria	157.0	40.0	39.3	212.7	440.7%
France	143.8	241.7	193.0	208.0	7.7%
Cote d'Ivoire	410.5	218.4	170.0	195.0	14.7%
Malaysia	47.2	243.0	152.4	169.1	11.0%
Cameroon	80.0	87.8	59.4	129.0	117.1%
Japan	39.6	64.7	38.2	128.5	236.6%
United Kingdom	133.3	299.8	145.9	119.1	-18.4%
Brazil	429.8	263.8	171.9	105.7	-38.5%
Russia	6.4	29.1	0.6	105.5	18539.0%
Indonesia	83.6	119.1	69.3	94.5	36.2%
Slovakia	100.3	246.3	241.1	87.4	-63.7%
Spain	72.9	39.7	22.0	80.6	266.9%
Hungary	115.4	195.3	85.8	79.4	-7.5%
Switzerland	346.3	397.0	295.4	74.8	-74.7%
Taiwan	0.0	22.9	0.0	73.5	-na-
Belgium	10.7	0.1	0.0	70.4	-na-
Thailand	48.1	54.2	41.5	62.4	50.5%
Uruguay	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.2	-na-
Croatia	95.3	153.1	85.7	49.6	-42.1%
Mexico	0.0	11.2	6.9	42.8	523.6%
Congo	4.6	5.7	5.7	29.5	419.6%
Sweden	76.5	83.0	76.3	19.2	-74.8%
Chile	30.7	30.6	30.5	14.8	-51.6%
South Africa	81.9	49.9	34.1	13.8	-59.7%
Hong Kong	58.7	0.0	0.0	11.9	85000.0%
India	18.0	32.3	25.6	10.3	-60.0%
Denmark	150.0	104.1	73.6	9.1	-87.6%
Australia	11.9	64.3	47.4	1.6	-96.7%
Netherlands	64.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	-100.0%
Others	91.8	154.7	82.7	133.3	61.0%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 20: Hardwood Veneer Exports

Canadian Hardwood Veneer Exports - Domestic					
HS: 440890					
UOM: '000 m ²					
			January - August		% Change
Country	2000	2001	2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	163,547.4	148,383.6	103,024.5	100,075.8	-2.9%
United States	139,337.7	118,462.7	79,769.5	84,250.3	5.6%
Hong Kong	6,888.8	10,839.3	9,703.6	3,194.1	-67.1%
China	376.5	1,579.0	1,294.4	2,437.5	88.3%
Germany	3,044.5	3,786.7	2,393.0	1,665.3	-30.4%
Malaysia	753.3	1,903.2	1,608.8	1,088.8	-32.3%
Sweden	737.9	2,344.7	1,899.2	1,085.8	-42.8%
Korea, South	976.1	839.3	546.2	734.6	34.5%
Italy	1,735.5	741.2	492.7	595.7	20.9%
Poland	222.5	553.0	271.0	550.7	103.2%
Belgium	735.7	313.2	250.5	493.7	97.1%
Denmark	1,888.3	916.9	747.2	430.3	-42.4%
South Africa	76.8	421.0	294.2	413.9	40.7%
Spain	667.2	653.7	531.5	396.1	-25.5%
Japan	611.0	389.7	326.4	237.4	-27.3%
United Kingdom	493.2	546.0	368.9	217.7	-41.0%
Taiwan	208.4	90.7	74.0	196.5	165.8%
Indonesia	511.4	277.6	103.8	173.9	67.5%
Portugal	1,180.0	524.5	342.2	153.5	-55.1%
Egypt	56.1	183.6	183.6	153.1	-16.6%
Norway	85.1	99.0	99.0	139.7	41.1%
Finland	156.7	175.1	123.2	138.1	12.1%
Switzerland	75.9	56.7	0.0	130.1	-na-
Hungary	0.0	50.6	0.0	112.9	-na-
United Arab Emirates	80.6	263.4	156.2	95.9	-38.6%
Vietnam	117.0	243.0	92.1	91.1	-1.1%
Ireland	165.9	36.7	36.7	90.5	146.8%
Saudi Arabia	132.2	112.2	84.7	89.0	5.0%
Czech Republic	0.0	207.8	162.5	82.9	-49.0%
Australia	167.2	115.2	73.6	81.0	10.0%
Lebanon	113.8	209.6	73.1	70.4	-3.7%
Chile	300.4	63.5	2.6	70.3	2638.8%
France	310.0	213.8	117.6	70.1	-40.4%
India	128.4	265.8	180.0	23.8	-86.8%
Philippines	225.5	150.0	143.6	16.6	-88.5%
Croatia	142.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Greece	178.8	195.0	83.6	0.0	-100.0%
Brazil	228.2	125.4	99.3	0.0	-100.0%
Others	438.4	434.5	296.2	304.5	2.8%

Source of Data: Statistics Canada

Table 21: Softwood Plywood Imports

Canadian Softwood Plywood Imports - Total					
HS: 441219					
UOM: '000 m³					
Country	2000	2001	January - August		% Change '02 over '01
			2001	2002	
-- The World --	118.3	91.5	58.4	117.0	100.5%
United States	114.9	89.4	57.3	108.6	89.5%
Chile	1.2	0.6	0.1	6.2	6257.7%
Brazil	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.2	194.7%
China	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	822.2%
Indonesia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	4200.0%
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3033.3%
France	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-100.0%
Sweden	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-na-
Malaysia	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
Others	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	13.3%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 22: Softwood Plywood Exports

Canadian Softwood Plywood Exports - Domestic					
HS: 441219					
UOM: '000 m³					
Country	2000	2001	January - August		% Change '02 over '01
			2001	2002	
-- The World --	505.3	567.9	371.9	373.8	0.5%
United States	252.9	382.0	240.8	289.1	20.1%
Japan	177.0	151.8	107.2	71.1	-33.7%
United Kingdom	21.7	19.7	13.5	8.3	-38.3%
Ireland	2.6	2.5	1.8	2.6	44.7%
Italy	9.2	2.1	1.7	0.3	-79.6%
Bermuda	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.0%
Taiwan	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	75.5%
Germany	15.7	3.4	1.4	0.9	-36.1%
Netherlands	15.9	2.8	2.6	0.0	-100.0%
Belgium	3.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	-100.0%
Denmark	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Others	3.3	2.9	2.5	1.2	-50.9%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 23: Hardwood Plywood Imports

Canadian Hardwood Plywood Imports -Total					
HS: 441214					
UOM: '000 m³					
Country	2000	2001	January - September		% Change
			2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	101.6	84.7	64.4	84.6	31.4%
United States	46.7	43.4	33.3	32.8	-1.4%
Russia	10.6	12.9	9.9	13.7	38.5%
Taiwan	5.5	5.3	4.0	9.3	131.3%
Indonesia	4.4	10.2	8.1	7.4	-9.6%
Finland	4.7	6.9	5.1	5.8	13.7%
China	0.3	0.8	0.6	8.9	1314.2%
Brazil	0.9	2.0	1.2	3.0	148.4%
Latvia	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	-21.5%
Others	27.3	2.2	1.2	3.0	161.7%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 24: Hardwood Plywood Exports

Hardwood Plywood Exports - Domestic					
HS: 441214					
UOM: '000 m³					
Country	2000	2001	January - August		% Change
			2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	287.4	273.9	193.6	190.2	-1.8%
United States	286.4	273.6	193.4	188.6	-2.5%
United Kingdom	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	138.5%
United Arab Emirates	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-100.0%
Oman	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
Saudi Arabia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Japan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	12975.0%
Bermuda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1066.7%
Trinidad & Tobago	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	-na-
Others	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	156.5%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 25: OSB/Waferboard Imports

Canadian Imports of OSB/waferboard - Total					
HS: 4410110000 (until Dec 2001); 441021 + 441029 (from Jan 2002)					
UOM: '000 m ³					
Country	2000	2001	January - October		% Change
			2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	111.5	116.0	99.3	136.5	37.6%
United States	111.0	96.0	80.0	105.2	31.6%
Poland	0.0	19.7	19.0	16.3	-14.1%
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	-na-
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	164000.0%
China	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	-100.0%
Indonesia	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Others	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	419.6%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 26: OSB/Waferboard Exports

Canadian Exports of OSB/waferboard - Domestic					
HS: 441011 (until Dec 2001); 441021 + 441029 from January 2002					
UOM: '000 m ³					
Country	2000	2001	January - October		% Change
			2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	6,931.9	7,308.3	6,166.9	6,308.2	2.3%
United States	6,723.1	7,095.1	5,988.9	6,156.7	2.8%
Japan	171.0	170.8	144.6	128.0	-11.5%
Korea, South	22.9	19.6	13.3	14.1	5.8%
Taiwan	4.7	3.7	3.4	1.8	-47.0%
Australia	0.6	2.2	1.7	3.3	96.3%
Mexico	1.1	2.6	2.6	0.2	-93.9%
Turkey	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	40.8%
China	0.9	4.0	3.8	1.1	-71.3%
Chile	2.8	8.7	7.0	2.2	-69.2%
Others	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.6	-50.7%

Source of Data: Statistics Canada

Table 27: Imports of Builders' Joinery & Carpentry

Canadian Imports of Builder's Joinery and Carpentry					
HS: 441890					
UOM: Millions of US Dollars					
Country	2000	2001	January - August		% Change
			2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	57.2	51.7	35.9	35.8	-0.1%
United States	55.1	48.9	33.7	34.2	1.5%
Finland	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	-3.5%
China	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	77.2%
Malaysia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	167.4%
Sweden	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	-89.4%
Greece	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-62.9%
Austria	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6%
Norway	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	-64.8%
Indonesia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	-16.5%
Argentina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Brazil	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-71.9%
Chile	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Hungary	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-15.5%
South Africa	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-43.1%
Others	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	-39.4%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 28: Imports of Cellular Wood Panel

Canadian Imports of Cellular Wood Panels - Total					
HS: 4418900010					
UOM: Thousands of US Dollars					
Country	2000	2001	January - August		% Change
			2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	566.6	651.9	602.6	309.8	-48.6%

United States	532.1	613.8	573.8	302.6	-47.3%
United Kingdom	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Italy	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-100.0%
Netherlands	0.0	5.9	5.9	4.6	-22.9%
Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	-na-
India	0.0	4.6	3.7	0.0	-100.0%
China	34.2	4.7	4.4	0.0	-100.0%
Indonesia	0.0	22.8	14.7	0.0	-100.0%
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	-na-
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	17652.0%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 29: Imports of Wooden Beams & Arches

Canadian Imports of Beams and Arches, of Wood, Laminated					
HS: 4418900091					
UOM: Millions of US Dollars					
Country	2000	2001	January - August		% Change
			2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.3	44.3%
United States	1.7	1.9	1.3	2.1	65.5%
Finland	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	-53.2%
France	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	65.4%
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-27.9%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 30: Imports of Prefabricated Partitions & Panels

Canadian Imports of Prefabricated Partitions and Panels for Building					
HS: 4418900092					
UOM: Thousands of US Dollars					
Country	2000	2001	January - August		% Change
			2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	1,185.6	835.8	571.0	994.7	74.2%
United States	1,166.1	834.4	570.8	992.0	73.8%
France	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	-na-
Korea, South	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	-na-

Japan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-na-
China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-na-
Brazil	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
India	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Indonesia	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	-na-
Netherlands	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Pakistan	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	-100.0%
United Kingdom	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Others	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-

Source of Data: Statistics Canada

Table 31: Imports of Fabricated Wood Structural Members, NES

Canadian Imports of Fabricated Wood Structural Members, NES					
HS: 4418900093					
UOM: Millions of US Dollars					
			January - August		% Change
Country	2000	2001	2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	36.9	31.9	22.4	25.3	12.9%
United States	36.8	31.7	22.2	25.1	12.8%
Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	657.8%
United Kingdom	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-46.7%
China	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-98.1%
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1139.9%

Source of Data: Statistics Canada

Table 32: Imports of Builders' Joinery & Carpentry, NES

Canadian Imports of Builder's joinery and carpentry of wood, NES - Total					
HS: 4418900099					
Millions of US Dollars					
			January - August		% Change
Country	2000	2001	2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	16.8	16.0	10.8	7.0	-35.0%
United States	14.9	13.9	9.0	5.7	-36.6%
China	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	181.0%
Malaysia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	167.4%

Indonesia	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-8.0%
Finland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	12.3%
South Africa	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-43.1%
Sweden	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	-89.4%
United Kingdom	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2%
Norway	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	-64.8%
Spain	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-18.5%
Greece	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-62.9%
Brazil	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-72.5%
Austria	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6%
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-91.1%
Hungary	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-15.5%
Hong Kong	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-99.6%
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Chile	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Others	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	-45.2%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 33: Exports of Builders' Joinery & Carpentry

Canadian Exports of Builders' Joinery & Carpentry - Domestic					
HS: 441890					
UOM: Millions of US Dollars					
Country	2000	2001	January - October 2001	2002	% Change '02 over '01
-- The World --	623.0	593.4	506.0	510.6	0.9%
United States	593.5	566.9	482.9	497.1	3.0%
Japan	22.3	21.2	18.4	9.2	-50.3%
United Kingdom	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.6	212.4%
Russia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1396.1%
Korea, South	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	199.0%
Australia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	225.5%
Germany	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	-41.6%
France	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.0%
Ireland	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	-72.4%
Italy	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	-89.2%
Spain	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	-76.7%
Israel	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
Nigeria	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	-100.0%
China	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	-58.3%
Hong Kong	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	-94.3%
Bermuda	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-59.8%

Cuba	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	-100.0%
Others	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	11.8%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 34: Exports of Wooden Beams & Arches

Canadian Domestic Exports of Beams and arches of wood, laminated					
HS: 44189010					
Millions of US Dollars					
Country	2000	2001	January - September		% Change
			2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	52.8	28.2	21.2	20.3	-4.4%
United States	36.7	14.4	10.6	12.6	19.1%
Japan	14.8	13.5	10.3	6.7	-34.2%
Germany	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	-100.0%
Italy	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	-100.0%
Others	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	1437.7%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 35: Exports of Prefabricated Partitions & Panels

Canada - Exports of Prefabricated partitions and panels for buildings - Domestic					
HS: 44189020					
UOM: Millions of US Dollars					
Country	2000	2001	January - September		% Change
			2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	35.7	38.9	29.1	27.5	-5.4%
United States	33.5	38.4	28.7	27.0	-5.8%
Japan	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	9.2%
United Kingdom	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	33.1%
Germany	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	-na-
China	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Hong Kong	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%
Ireland	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Singapore	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Spain	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
United Arab Emirates	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Others	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-34.9%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 36: Exports of Wooden Roof Trusses

Canada - Exports of Roof trusses, of wood - Domestic					
HS: 44189091					
UOM: Millions of US Dollars					
Country	2000	2001	January - September		% Change
			2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	80.1	73.3	55.3	56.1	1.4%
United States	80.0	73.2	55.3	56.0	1.2%
Bermuda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-na-
Peru	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-na-
Others	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	327.1%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 37: Exports of Other Wooden Prefabricated Partitions & Panels

Canadian Exports of Other Fabricated Structural Members, of Wood - Domestic					
HS: 44189092					
Millions of US Dollars					
Country	2000	2001	January - September		% Change
			2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	137.2	157.1	122.8	128.1	4.3%
United States	137.1	156.0	122.0	127.6	4.6%
Japan	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	181.2%
United Kingdom	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3613.7%
Australia	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-na-
Nigeria	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	-100.0%
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	392.2%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

Table 38: Exports of Builders' Joinery & Carpentry, NES

Canadian Exports of Builder's Joinery and Carpentry of Wood, NES - Domestic					
HS: 44189099					
UOM: Millions of US Dollars					
			January - September		% Change
Country	2000	2001	2001	2002	'02 over '01
-- The World --	317.2	295.8	224.8	223.2	-0.7%
United States	306.3	285.0	215.5	219.8	2.0%
United Kingdom	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.3	215.4%
Japan	6.4	7.0	6.1	1.0	-84.2%
Korea, South	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	199.0%
Germany	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	18.9%
Ireland	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	-89.5%
Cuba	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	-100.0%
Others	1.7	2.3	1.8	0.6	-67.5%
Source of Data: Statistics Canada					

SECTION 4. POLICY

4.1 Annual Allowable Cut

The allowable annual cut (AAC) is set usually for a number of years for each province by the respective provincial government. No significant changes have been made by any of the provinces regarding their respective AAC. The following table reflects minor revisions to provincial AACs.

Table 39: Canadian Annual Allowable Cut by Jurisdiction

Allowable Annual Cut
Units: Net Merchantable Volume in '000m ³

	Prov. & Private Lands			Federal Land			Total
	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	
Newfoundland	2,635	-	2,635	-	-	16	2,652
P.E.I.	300	190	490	-	-	-	490
Nova Scotia	5,200	1,500	6,700	-	-	-	6,700
New Brunswick	6,907	4,064	10,971	44	33	77	11,048
Quebec	37,474	20,499	57,974	6	12	18	57,991
Ontario*	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Manitoba	5,695	3,936	9,631	-	-	95.4	9,727
Saskatchewan	3,864	3,244	7,108	-	-	462	7,570
Alberta	13,646	10,428	24,075	-	-	948	25,023
British Columbia	70,923	3,052	73,975	45	0	45	74,020
Yukon	226	-	226	-	-	9	235
N.W.T.	235	-	235	-	-	2	236
*Ontario AAC expressed in area as follows:							
'000 ha.	191	121	313			-	313
Source: National Forestry Database							
Canadian Council of Forest Ministers							

4.2 State of Canada's Forests's 2001-02

The Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada, published its annual report entitled *The State of Canada's Forests 2001-2002*. It may be viewed in its entirety on-line at the following website: http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/cfs-scf/national/what-quoi/sof/latest_e.html

4.3 Policy, Trade and Industry News

A table at the end of the report lists all reports regarding developments in dairy policy and the dairy industry since the 2001 Solid Wood Products Annual Report.

SECTION 5. EXPORT PROMOTION

5.1 Export Development Canada

General information about the nature of the promotional activities of the Canadian Export Development

Corporation, now renamed as "Export Development Canada" (EDC) may be viewed in the 2000 Solid Wood Products Annual Report, CA0187. Export Development Canada (EDC) was named Export Development Corporation prior to December 21, 2001. EDC was established on October 1, 1969 by the *Export Development Act* ("the Act"), a statute of the Parliament of Canada that was last amended effective December 21, 2001.

According to the latest EDC annual report for 2001, Canadian companies experienced lower export sales in 2001 as global demand weakened. Export sales were 14% lower at the end of 2001 compared to the end of 2000, and the average level of sales for 2001 was about two percent below 2000. Despite this weakness, EDC carried out C\$44.3 billion in international trade and investment transactions on behalf of Canadian companies during 2001, an increase of nine percent over 2000.

In 2001, EDC's international business volume surpassed nine percent of Canada's total exports of goods and services, up from seven percent five years ago. EDC served 6,355 Canadian companies in 2001, up 12% from 2000. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) constitute the bulk of Canadian companies that used EDC services. The EDC worked with 5,720 SMEs in 2001, an increase of 743 new SMEs over the previous year. The total volume of SME transactions amounted to C\$7.7 billion in 2001, up by more than 20% from 2000.

A key component of EDC's strategy has been to expand Canada's business in developing markets. EDC facilitated C\$11 billion in transactions in developing countries in 2001, a four percent increase over 2000. These transactions accounted for nearly 25% of EDC's total business volumes. The number of Canadian companies using EDC services in developing countries rose to 3,705 during 2001, up 7.5% from 2000 and 50% higher than five years ago.

EDC financing volumes increased by 10% in 2001 to a record level of C\$8,419 million.

In 2002, EDC's funding program is targeted to reach US\$8 billion. EDC targets select markets to fund its operations for 2002: Canada (US\$ 3B); Asia (US\$ 1.5B); Europe (US\$ 2B); and the United States (US\$ 1.5B).

In the normal course its business, the EDC enters into transactions with other government departments, agencies and Crown corporations. When sovereign borrowers experience financial difficulties and are unable to meet their debt obligations, sovereign creditors, including the Government of Canada, agree at an international forum, the Paris Club, to formally reschedule the borrower's debt obligations. From time to time and on a case-by-case basis, the most heavily indebted sovereign borrowers are granted debt reduction or debt service relief. The granting of debt reduction or relief is contingent upon the sovereign borrower's ability to implement and maintain economic programs outlined by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Up until March 31, 2001, the Government of Canada paid the EDC an amount equal to the debt relief granted to the EDC's sovereign borrowers by the Paris Club. The formula for calculating the amount to be paid to the Corporation was amended effective April 1, 2001 to exclude new credits to sovereign borrowers already receiving debt relief reduction. Also, a reduction in payments was introduced for debt relief applicable to sovereign obligations not previously subject to such arrangements. With this reduction, EDC will share in the costs of debt forgiveness to the amount of its appropriate specific

allowances. Amounts received for debt relief arrangements on sovereign impaired loans are credited to the book value of the loans similar to the treatment accorded other receipts on impaired loans. To the extent that amounts received exceed the book value of the loans, interest income is recorded.

During 2001, the EDC received from the Government of Canada C\$13 million (2000 – C\$12 million) for principal pursuant to debt relief arrangements. In addition, the EDC has loans receivable of C\$1,222 million (2000 – C\$844 million) and undisbursed commitments of C\$275 million (2000 – C\$653 million), for which it has recourse to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) of Canada in the event of a loan default.

Pursuant to the Act, the Minister for International Trade, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, may authorize the EDC to undertake certain financial and contingent liability transactions. These transactions and the legislative authorities that underlie them have come to be known collectively as the “Canada Account”. The EDC Board of Directors is responsible only for ensuring that the transactions made by the EDC under the Canada Account are administered appropriately. Accounts for these transactions are maintained separately from the EDC’s accounts and are consolidated annually as at March 31 with the financial statements of the Government of Canada, which are reported upon separately by the Government and audited by the Auditor General of Canada. The assets under the Canada Account, mainly loans receivable and accrued interest and fees recorded in accordance with the accounting policies and practices of the Government of Canada, amounted to C\$2,774 million at December 31, 2001 (2000 – C\$2,644 million).

The Act allows the Canada Account to have outstanding loans and commitments to foreign borrowers, and liabilities under contracts of insurance and other agreements up to a maximum of \$13 billion. The position against this limit, determined in accordance with the requirements of the Act, is C\$5,030 million (2000 – C\$4,921 million). During 2001, a new methodology to compensate EDC for expenses and overhead related to Canada Account activities was instituted. This, together with a low volume of activity, resulted in the EDC retaining C\$12 million (2000 – C\$28 million) from Canada Account receipts and recoveries for these expenses and overhead.

The EDC annual report for 2001 may be viewed or downloaded from the following website:
http://www.edc.ca/Corpinfo/Pubs/report/2001/2001_AnnualReport_e.pdf

5.2 Program for Export Market Development

General information about the nature of the promotional activities available through the Program for Export Market Development (PEMD) may be viewed in the 2000 Solid Wood Products Annual Report, CA0187.

According to the PEMD Annual Report for 2000/01, overall, Canadian companies expended the highest amount of PEMD assistance on market development activities in North America (including Mexico). North American expenditures there totaled C\$5.46 million or 69% of total company

expenditures. Western Europe was second with C\$717,000 (9%) in expenditures and Asia third with C\$421,000 (5%) in expenditures. The United States was the country most targeted by Canadian companies for PEMD-assisted market development activities in 2000/01 which accounted for C\$5.38 million or 68% of total expenditures, down from 72% in 1999/2000. France was second with C\$249,000 in expenditures (3.1%), followed by the United Kingdom with \$199,000 (2.5%). Japan and Kazakhstan followed with \$133,000 (1.7%) and \$127,000 (1.6%) in expenditures, respectively. Brazil was sixth with \$117,000 in expenditures (1.5%) and the European Union, seventh, with \$107,000 in expenditures (1.3%). Rounding out the top ten target markets were Eastern Europe with \$97,000 (1.2%), United Arab Emirates with \$81,000 (1.0%) and Australia with \$78,000 (1.0%) in expenditures.

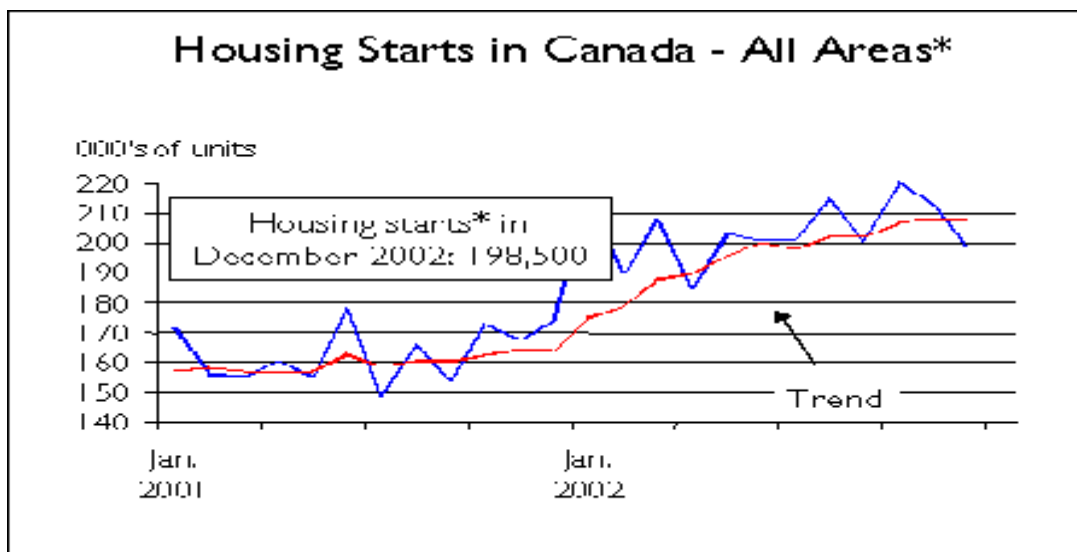
Specifically, the agriculture, forestry and mining sectors had C\$449,000 in authorized assistance and expended \$146,000 based on 26 approved applications. The PEMD annual report for the 2000/01 may be downloaded from the following website:

http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/pemd/annual_reports/PEMD_ar0001-en.pdf

SECTION 6. MARKET SEGMENT ANALYSIS

6.1 Construction Sector

According to a January 9, 2003 news release from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), housing starts in 2002 were the best since 1989, due to low mortgage rates, growing employment and increasing Canadian income. Total housing starts for 2002 are an estimated 204,857, representing a growth rate of 25.9%, compared to 2001, the highest annual growth rate since 1983. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of housing starts in Canada in December was 198,500, 6.7% lower than November's revised rate of 212,900 units. Urban single starts rose 0.7% to 105,400 units from 104,700 units while urban multiple starts fell 17.9% to an annual rate of 69,200 units from 84,300 in November. Rural starts in December were estimated at an annual rate of 23,900 units. Estimated actual urban housing starts for 2002 are 25.9% higher than for 2001 (179,082 units compared with 142,280 units). The single-detached market increased 31.7% while multiples increased 18.7%.



According to Statistics Canada's October 2002 New housing price index, the prices of new houses, as measured by the New Housing Price Index (1992=100), continued their upward surge, increasing 0.5% in October from September. Compared with October 2001, this index of contractors' selling prices increased 4.7%, the largest year-to-year increase since March 1990.

Low interest rates and job growth have continued to buoy the strong demand for new housing.

Increases in the cost of skilled labor and building materials are major contributors to mounting prices nationally. Monthly rises occurred in 14 of the 21 urban centers surveyed, with the biggest increases occurring in Hamilton, Ontario (+1.5%), Ottawa-Gatineau (+1.4%), Québec (+1.4%) and London, Ontario (+1.2%).

6.2 Prefabricated Housing Sector

Quarterly studies on the status of prefabricated housing are available on-line at Industry Canada's Manufacturing Industries Branch Quarterly Review website. The latest prefabricated housing review may be seen at: <http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/SSG/fb01363e.html>

6.3 Kitchen Cabinets Sector

Quarterly studies on the status of kitchen cabinets are available on-line at Industry Canada's Manufacturing Industries Branch website. The latest kitchen cabinet review may be seen at: <http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/SSG/fb01364e.html>

6.4 Windows and Doors Sector

Quarterly studies on the status of the windows and doors sector are available on-line at Industry Canada's Manufacturing Industries Branch website. The latest kitchen cabinet review may be seen at: <http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/SSG/fb01364e.html>

An index of archived quarterly reviews may be viewed at Industry Canada's Manufacturing Industries Branch website: <http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/SSG/fb01223e.html>

6.5 Wood Product Manufacturing Subsector

Industry Canada provides detailed information on Canadian manufacturing industries according to the 1997 Canadian Implementation of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Statistical data for manufacturing industries are collected by surveys at the establishment level and added together. Manufacturing must be the primary activity of the establishment in order for it to be counted in the industry totals.

Starting at the NAICS 2-digit level, detailed data for each sector and subsequent subsectors is provided at the left side of the Industry Canada web site (web sites are listed below). This detailed data includes the industry definition, the number of establishments, employment, salaries and wages, production, manufacturing costs, industry performance, international trade, and data tables.

NAICS 321 outlines "Wood Product Manufacturing" under the NAICS Canada 1997 definition of the subsector and may be seen on the Industry Canada web site:

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis321defE.html

This subsector comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing products from wood. There are three industry groups in this subsector, comprising establishments engaged in:

1. Sawing logs into lumber and similar products, or preserving these products (NAICS 3211).

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis3211defE.html

2. Making products that improve the natural characteristics of wood, by making veneers, plywood, reconstituted wood panel products or engineered wood assemblies (NAICS 3212).

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis3212defE.html

3. Making a diverse range of wood products, such as millwork (NAICS 3219).

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis3219defE.html

Each of these subsectors are further broken down from the NAICS 4-digit level to the NAICS 6-digit level. Industry subsectors are not further broken down past the NAICS 6-digit level.

Canada's "Sawmills and Wood Preservation" (NAICS 32111) industry is comprised of the following industries:

i. "Sawmills" (except Shingle and Shake Mills) (NAICS 321111)

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis321111defE.html

ii. "Shingle and Shake Mills" (NAICS 321112)

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis321112defE.html

iii. "Wood Preservation" (NAICS 321114)

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis321114defE.html

Canada's "Veneer, Plywood and Engineered Wood Product Manufacturing" (NAICS 3212). This industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing softwood and hardwood veneer and plywood; structural wood members, except lumber; and reconstituted wood panel products. For additional information, see:

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis3212defE.html

Canada's "Veneer, Plywood and Engineered Wood Product Manufacturing" (NAICS 32121) industry is comprised of the following industries:

i. "Hardwood Veneer and Plywood Mills" (NAICS 321211)

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis321211defE.html

ii. "Softwood Veneer and Plywood Mills" (NAICS 321212)

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis321212defE.html

iii. "Structural Wood Product Manufacturing" (NAICS 321215)

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis321215defE.html

iv. "Particle Board and Fibreboard Mills" (NAICS 321216)

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis321216defE.html

v. "Waferboard Mills" (NAICS 321217)

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis321217defE.html

Canada's "Other Wood Product Manufacturing" (NAICS 3219) comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry group, primarily engaged in manufacturing wood products. It may be further broken down to "Millwork" (NAICS 32191), "Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing" (NAICS 32192), and "All Other Wood Product Manufacturing" (NAICS 32199).

Canada's "Millwork" (NAICS 32191) industry is comprised of the following national industries:

i. Wood Window and Door Manufacturing (NAICS 321911)

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis321911defE.html

ii. Other Millwork (NAICS 321919)

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis321919defE.html

The "Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing" (NAICS 32192) industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wood containers, container parts (shook) ready for assembly, cooper's products and parts, and pallets, including: barrels, wood, coopered, manufacturing; crates, wood, manufacturing; boxes, wood, manufacturing; fruit containers (e.g., baskets, boxes, crates), wood, manufacturing; Containers (e.g., fruit baskets, boxes), made from veneer made in the same establishment; Skids and pallets, wood or wood and metal combination, manufacturing; cooperage stock (i.e., staves, heading and hoops, sawed or split), manufacturing. Canada's Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing industry is not broken down further.

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis32192defE.html

Canada's "All Other Wood Product Manufacturing" (NAICS 32199) industry comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry, primarily engaged in manufacturing wood products.

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis32199defE.html

Canada's "All Other Wood Product Manufacturing" (NAICS 32199) industry is comprised of the following national industries:

i. Manufactured (Mobile) Home Manufacturing (NAICS 321991)

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis321991defE.html

ii. Prefabricated Wood Building Manufacturing (NAICS 321992)

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis321992defE.html

iii. All Other Miscellaneous Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321999)

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis321999defE.html

Canada's "Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing" (NAICS 337) industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture and related products. The processes used in the manufacture of furniture are standard methods of forming materials and assembling components, including cutting, moulding and laminating. Furniture under this definition is classified based on the application for which it is designed. Furniture may be produced on a stock or custom basis and may be shipped assembled or unassembled (knockdown). Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture frames and parts are included.

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis337defE.html

Canada's "Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing" (NAICS 337) subsector is comprised of the following industry groups:

1. Household and Institutional Furniture and Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturing (NAICS 3371)

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis3371defE.html

2. Office Furniture (including Fixtures) Manufacturing (NAICS 3372)

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis3372defE.html

3. Other Furniture-Related Product Manufacturing (NAICS 3379)

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis3379defE.html

Canada's "Household and Institutional Furniture and Kitchen Cabinet Manufacturing" (NAICS 3371) industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture designed for use in households; institutions such as schools, churches, restaurants and other public buildings; and wood kitchen cabinets, bathroom vanities, and counters. The NAICS 3371 industry group is comprised of the following two industries. First, the "Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Counter Top Manufacturing" (NAICS 33711), industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wood kitchen cabinets, bathroom vanities, and counters, designed for permanent installation and includes bathroom vanities, wood, manufacturing; kitchen cabinets (except free standing), wood, manufacturing; table or counter tops (e.g., kitchen, bathroom, bar), plastic laminated, manufacturing. This industry is not broken down further.

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis33711defE.html

Second, Canada's "Household and Institutional Furniture Manufacturing" (NAICS 33712) industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture designed for use in households, and institutions such as schools, churches, restaurants and other public buildings.

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis33712defE.html

Canada's NAICS 33712 industry is comprised of the following national industries:

i. "Upholstered Household Furniture Manufacturing" (NAICS 337121). This Canadian industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wood furniture designed for household use, except upholstered. Such furniture may be used in buildings other than private dwellings, for example in hotel rooms. Included in this category is: bedroom furniture, wood, manufacturing; chairs, wood household (except upholstered), manufacturing; bookcases, wood household, manufacturing; dining room furniture, wood, manufacturing; cabinets, wood household (e.g., radio, television, stereo, sewing machine), manufacturing; furniture, wood household, made to individual order; cedar chests, manufacturing; kitchen cabinets, free standing, wood, manufacturing; living room furniture, wood, manufacturing.

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis337121defE.html

ii. "Other Wood Household Furniture Manufacturing" (NAICS 337123)

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis337123defE.html

iii. Household Furniture (except Wood and Upholstered) Manufacturing (NAICS 337126)

iv. Institutional Furniture Manufacturing (NAICS 337127)

Canada's "Office Furniture (including Fixtures) Manufacturing" (NAICS 3372) industry group comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture designed for office use, such as office chairs and desks; and office and store fixtures, such as showcases. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture parts and frames, for all types of furniture, are also included. Canada's Office Furniture (including Fixtures) Manufacturing (NAICS 3372) industry group is

comprised of the following industries:

i. "Wood Office Furniture, including Custom Architectural Woodwork, Manufacturing" (NAICS 337213). This Canadian industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing wood furniture designed for office use, such as office chairs and desks. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing custom designed interiors consisting of architectural woodwork and fixtures, primarily utilizing wood, are included. Specifically, the industry includes bookcases, wood office, manufacturing; cabinets, wood office, manufacturing; chairs, wood office, manufacturing; custom-designed office interiors (i.e., furniture, architectural woodwork and fixtures), manufacturing; desks, wood office, manufacturing; modular furniture systems, wood office, manufacturing; visible record equipment (e.g., filing cabinets, boxes), wood, manufacturing.

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis337213defE.html

ii. "Office Furniture (except Wood) Manufacturing" (NAICS 337214)

iii. "Showcase, Partition, Shelving and Locker Manufacturing" (NAICS 337215)

Canada's "Other Furniture-Related Product Manufacturing" (NAICS 3379) industry group comprises establishments, not classified to any other industry group, primarily engaged in manufacturing furniture-related products. This industry group is comprised of the following industries:

i. "Mattress Manufacturing" (NAICS 33791). This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing mattresses and related products. This industry is not broken down further.

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis33791defE.html

ii. Blind and Shade Manufacturing (NAICS 33792). This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing blinds and shades, and related fixtures, for interior use.

Included in this industry is curtain rods, poles and fixtures, manufacturing; venetian blinds, manufacturing; vertical blinds, manufacturing. This industry is not broken down further.

Ö http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/canadian_industry_statistics/cis.nsf/idE/cis33792defE.html

SECTION 7. STRATEGIC INDICATOR TABLES FOR CANADA

7.1 Market Segments

A. Construction Sector

CONSTRUCTION MARKET			
Country: Canada	Previous	Current	Following
Report Year: 2002	Calendar Year	Calendar Year	Calendar Year
Total Housing Starts (thousand units)	163	205	190
--of which, wood frame (thousand units)	na	na	na
--of which, steel, masonry, other materials (thousand units)	na	na	na
--of total starts, residential (thousand units)	142	179	160
----of residential, single family (thousand units)	78	103	90
----of residential, multi-family (thousand units)	64	76	70
--of total starts, rural (thousand units)	20	26	30
Total Value of Commercial Construction Market (\$US million)	na	na	na
Total Value of Repair and Remodeling Market (\$US million)	na	na	na

B. Furniture Sector

FURNITURE & INTERIORS MARKET			
Country: Canada	Previous	Current	Following
Report Year: 2002	Calendar Year	Calendar Year	Calendar Year
Total Housing Starts (number of units)	163	205	190

Total Number of Households (million)	12	12	12
Furniture Production (\$US million)	6,645	6,800	7,000
Total Furniture Imports (\$US million)	3,100	3,200	3,000
Total Furniture Exports (\$US million)	4,700	4,700	4,800
Interiors Market Size (\$US million)	4,400	4,500	4,600

* NB: "Furniture Production" and "Interiors Market Size" figures are post estimates only.

C. Material Handling Sector

MATERIAL HANDLING MARKET 1/			
Country: Canada	Previous	Current	Following
Report Year: 2002	Calendar Year	Calendar Year	Calendar Year
New Pallet Production (million units)	na	na	na
Total Value of Exports to the World (\$US million)	116	126	130
Total Value of Exports to the US (\$US million)	116	126	129
Value of Exports to the US as % of World	99.7%	99.8%	99.2%
Total Value of Imports from the World (\$US million)	24	28	30
Total Value of Imports from the US (\$US million)	20	25	26
Value of Imports to the US as % of World	84.6%	87.3%	86.7%
/1 For HS code 4415			

7.2 Forest Area

FOREST AREA			
Country: Canada	Previous	Current	Following
Report Year: 2002	Calendar Year	Calendar Year	Calendar Year
Total Land Area (million ha.)	922	922	922
Total Forest Area (million ha.)	418	418	418
--of which, Commercial ('000 ha.)	244,572	244,572	244,572
----of commercial, tropical hardwood ('000 ha.)	na	na	na
----of commercial, temperate hardwood ('000 ha.)	36,686	36,686	36,686
----of commercial, softwood ('000 ha.)	163,863	163,863	163,863

Forest Type			
--of which, virgin ('000 ha.)	na	na	na
--of which, plantation ('000 ha.)	na	na	na
--of which, other commercial (regrowth) ('000 ha.)	na	na	na
Total Volume of Standing Timber (thousand m ³)	51,129,000	51,129,000	51,129,000
--of which, Commercial Timber ('000 m ³)	26,160,000	26,160,000	26,160,000
Annual Timber Removal ('000 m ³) 1/	198,300	198,300	198,300
Annual Timber Growth Rate ('000 m ³)	na	na	na
Annual Allowable Cut ('000 m ³)	225,300	225,300	225,300
1/ If Removals exceeds growth rate, analyze impact in text.			

7.3 Solid Wood Subsidies

WOOD PRODUCTS SUBSIDIES			
Country: Canada	Previous	Current	Following
Report Year: 2002	Calendar Year	Calendar Year	Calendar Year
Total Solid Wood Export Subsidy Outlay (\$US million)	na	na	na
Is there a ban on the export of logs, lumber, or veneer? 1/	no	no	no
Are there export taxes (yes/no)? 2/	no	no	no
Total Wood Production Subsidy (\$US million)	na	na	na
Scope (thousands of ha.)	na	na	na
Are there other wood products export expansion activities? 1/	yes	yes	yes
1/ If yes, describe in report.			
2/ If yes, identify in Tariff and Tax Strategic Indicator Table.			

7.4 Tariffs and Taxes

FOREST PRODUCT TARIFFS & TAXES (%)		Tariff	Tariff	Other		
	Product	Current	Following	Import	Total Cost	Export
	Description	Year	Year	Taxes/Fees	of Import	Tax
4401		0%	0%			
4403		0%	0%			
4404		0%	0%			
4405		0%	0%			
4406		0%	0%			
4407		0%	0%			
4408		0%	0%			
4409		0%	0%			
4410		0%	0%			
4411		0%	0%			
4412		0%	0%			
4413		0%	0%			
4414		0%	0%			
4415		0%	0%			
4416		0%	0%			
4417		0%	0%			
4418		0%	0%			
4419		0%	0%			
4420		0%	0%			

4421		0%	0%			
4422		0%	0%			
4423		0%	0%			
4424		0%	0%			
4425		0%	0%			
Pre-fabricated Houses, a subsection under HS chapter 96		0%	0%			

For more information about forestry in Canada, visit the following websites:

Council of Forest Industries: <http://www.cofi.org>

British Columbia Ministry of Forests: <http://www.gov.bc.ca/for>

Export Development Corporation: <http://www.edc-see.ca>

Industry Canada (Forest Sector): http://strategis.ic.gc.ca/sc_indps/sectors/engdoc/fmbp_hpg.html

National Forestry Database Program: <http://nfdp.ccfm.org>

Natural Resources Canada, *State of Canada's Forests*:
http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/cfs-scf/national/what-quoi/sof/latest_e.html

Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forestry Service:
http://www.pfc.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/monitoring/inventory/site-map_e.html

Statistics Canada, *The Lumber Industry: Crucial Contribution to Canada's Prosperity*:
<http://www.statcan.ca/english/research/31F0027MIE/31F0027MIE2002001.pdf>

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade:
<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/eicb/softwood/menu-en.asp>

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Related FAS/Ottawa Reports:

Report Number	Title of Report	Date
CA3005	Revised Canadian Import Policy for Wood and Wood Products	1/23/2003
CA3005	Alberta Forest Products Association Responds to 'Aldonas Report'	1/23/2003
CA3005	B.C. Lumber Trade Council Reaction to WTO Ruling on Byrd Amendment	1/23/2003
CA3005	Canada Expects U.S. to Comply with WTO Decision on Byrd Amendment	1/23/2003
CA3004	U.S. Department of Commerce Undersecretary's Forestry Paper Draws Additional Criticism	1/17/2003

CA3003	New Forest Industry Association Created in Quebec	1/09/2003
CA3003	Canada Announces Support for Canadian Softwood Lumber Associations	1/09/2003
CA3003	WTO Panel Established in Canada-U.S. Softwood Lumber Dispute	1/09/2003
CA3003	Reaction to U.S. Softwood Proposal	1/09/2003
CA2138	Ontario Signs Important Forestry Certification Agreement	12/05/2002
CA2135	United Opposition Demands Softwood Lumber Aid	11/28/2002
CA2135	B.C. Pine Beetle Epidemic Spreads	11/28/2002
CA2135	Canadian Federation of Agriculture Tells U.S. to "Call off Trade Dogs"	11/28/2002
CA2134	EDC Expands Operations in Mexico to Monterrey	11/22/2002
CA2134	Canada Making Inroads to India's Housing Market, Says Minister	11/22/2002
CA2134	Free Trade Lumber Council Says Weyerhaeuser Proposal Would Favor U.S. Lumber Producers	11/22/2002
CA2134	EDC Outlook for Canadian Agri-Food and Forestry Exports	11/22/2002
CA2134	Canada Is the Top Market for U.S. Farm, Fish, and Forest Exports	11/22/2002
CA2132	Exporter Guide	11/19/2002
CA2131	U.S. Group Funded by Canadian Tax Dollars Fights Softwood Tax	11/14/2002
CA2131	Trade Mission to China Expand B.C. Forest Products Market	11/14/2002
CA2130	British Columbia Replaces Forest Practices Code	11/07/2002
CA2122	Funding to Help Strengthen B.C. Forestry Markets	10/17/2002
CA2120	Federal Softwood Aid Gets Mixed Reception	10/10/2002
CA2120	Federal Softwood Lumber Aid Totals C\$246.5 Million	10/10/2002

CA2117	Government Investment to Spur Demand for B.C. Forest Products	10/03/2002
CA2117	Canada Eyes up to C\$400 Million in Lumber Sector Aid	10/03/2002
CA2117	Canada Applauds WTO Lumber Decision	10/03/2002
CA2113	B.C. Government Funding to Strengthen Value-Added Sector	09/20/2002
CA2113	Canada Launches New WTO Challenge of U.S. Lumber Dumping Determination	09/20/2002
CA2105	Emerald Ash Borer Confirmed in Windsor, Ontario	8/30/2002
CA2103	Softwood Lumber Talks to Resume in September	8/22/2002
CA2095	Nursery Product Shows	8/19/2002
CA2094	Wood Product Shows	8/19/2002
CA2090	B.C. Government Commits to Further Discussions on Forest Practices Code	8/08/2002
CA2090	Canada Pleased with Key WTO Lumber Decision	8/08/2002
CA2082	Trade Minister Pettigrew Sees Little Hope of Early End to Lumber Dispute	7/05/2002
CA2082	Sawmill Production and Shipments See Double-Digit Increases in April	7/05/2002
CA2069	Deputy Prime Minister Says Canada Will Win U.S. Softwood Lumber Dispute	6/06/2002
CA2069	NAFTA Tribunal Awards Minimal Damages to Pope & Talbot	6/06/2002
CA2069	Prince George Annual Cut Increased to Battle Beetle Infestation	6/06/2002
CA2069	Carrier Lumber, B.C. Reach Settlement	6/06/2002
CA2069	NAFTA Performance Report	6/06/2002
CA2066	Over 7000 Laid off According to Quebec Lumber Manufacturers Association	5/30/2002
CA2065	Pettigrew Announces Additional C\$20 Million for Canadian Forestry Sector	5/30/2002

CA2064	Canadian Forest Industry to Get C\$75 Million in Assistance	5/30/2002
CA2055	USITC Finds Threat of Injury in Softwood Lumber Investigation	5/3/2002
CA2054	Trade Minister Pettigrew Dismayed at Lumber Decision	5/2/2002
CA2052	B.C. Forest Practices Code Streamlined	5/2/2002
CA2042	Export Development Canada Reports Strong 2001 Results Despite Drop in Export Sales	4/24/2002
CA2036	Scramble to Beat Lumber Duties Causes Rail Car Shortage	4/11/2002
CA2035	B.C. Ministry of Forests Funds Education and Market Development	4/11/2002
CA2034	Canada Confident it Will Win in Softwood Lumber Dispute	4/04/2002
CA2034	Canadian Policies Cited in Trade Report	4/04/2002
CA2031	Canada Launches NAFTA Challenge Following U.S. Final Determination on Softwood Lumber	3/25/2002
CA2029	Forest Industry Profitability Declines Significantly in 2001	3/21/2002
CA2022	Canada Launches WTO Challenge of U.S. Softwood Lumber Anti-Dumping Action	3/07/2002
CA2019	Canada to Use NAFTA to Challenge Pending U.S. Lumber Decision	3/01/2002
CA2012	Canada Asks WTO to Appoint Lumber Dispute Panelists	2/01/2002
CA2009	Trade Surplus Up, but Canadian Agriculture and Forestry Exports Lower	1/24/2002
CA1172	Solid Wood Products Annual 2001	12/06/2001

VISIT OUR WEBSITE: The FAS/Ottawa website is now accessible through the U.S. Embassy homepage. To view the website, log onto www.usembassycanada.gov; click on Embassy Ottawa offices, then Foreign Agricultural Service. The FAS/Ottawa office can be reached via e-mail at: info@usda-canada.com.